

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4295.

號七月四年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

日四廿月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPHIL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LAY, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—F. D. BARBOON, Esq.  
E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq. WILHELM REIMERS, Esq.  
W. B. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOLIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MOLLER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.  
Shanghai, . . . EWEY CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

## Notices of Firms

### NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

### NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSE, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURKE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Hongkong Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

### NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD BURKE will act as Secretary of the Society in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap17

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRITCHERMAN, Manager.  
Hongkong, November 24, 1876.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 11th April, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL & VICTUALING STORES, comprising: Oil, Iron, Hoses, Glass, Lignum-vite, and India Rubber, Washing and Ice Making Machines, Galvanised Iron Baths, Provisions, Clothing Implements, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. A. Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1877. ap11

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).  
That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House," Annual Crown Rent, \$181.40.

Also,  
That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,  
That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$188.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. ap12

## Intimations.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:  
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

No. 1, Alexandre Terrace,  
Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

### THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—We have always been of opinion that to conduct business properly and amicably a regular system should be established whereby goods can be paid for by an acknowledged rule fair to everybody. You are no doubt aware that for years past the dollar question has been a very troublesome one. Dollars are imported into the Colony from various sources and of various standards. The Government of Hongkong, in conjunction with the High Officers of Canton, have issued notices ordering Chinese to receive the American and the Mexican dollars in payment for goods irrespective of weight; they are accordingly used here without any difficulty, but the Chinese Merchants of other Ports come here, and they will only pay for their goods in dollars at current rate, by weight. We sometimes offer dollars, in payment of business transacted, to foreign firms, but although good, they are declined. Traders from other parts are kept away from doing business in the Colony on this account; hence the great dulness of trade at present. With a proper system we feel confident the trade, which is daily dwindling down, will speedily revive. We ask you, Gentlemen, to consider the matter and call a meeting to devise some settlement of this question, whereby both Foreign and Chinese Merchants will be on the same footing. Dollars of all descriptions, unless spurious, can be used here, if by weight; it does not matter if they are old or new to us; "weight" seems the fairest and simplest plan. We beg, Gentlemen, to ask your advice on this matter, and ask you to settle this question at once and for good, and offer you every assistance we can give you on our part in discussing the matter as publicly as possible.

FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG,  
Hongkong, April 4, 1877. ap19

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

## HONGKONG.

### Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt.

## NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been

Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for

JOSEPH STARKES, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer "PUWAN" will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA-COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

## NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

### THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STEELING.

RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. MOLLER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. MOLLER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877. au17

## NOTIFICATION.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, PEKING, 20th March, 1877.

THE FIRST of APRIL having been sanctioned by Imperial Decree as the date for the Opening of ICHANG, WUHU, WENCHOW and PAHOOT to Foreign Trade, the Customs Houses there will on that day commence the transaction of business.

In this connection the following appointments have been made:—

Mr. T. DICK to be Commissioner of Customs at Ichang

" F. E. WOODBURY " " Wenchow

" H. E. HOBSON " " Paohot

" E. MCKENZIE " " Wuchow

Arrangements have not yet been completed for the Discharge and Shipment of Cargo at Sh-shih, Lu-k'ow, Wu-shih, Hu-kow, An-king and Ta-tung. Due notice will hereafter be given.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs, COLIN JAMIESON, Chief Secretary, Officiating.

## Intimations.

### PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, the COMPANY'S OFFICES will be REMOVED to our Premises No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap12

## BILLIARDS.

MONS. PIERRE CARMÉ, the Champion Cannon Player of the World, will give Three Exhibitions at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY the 6th, FRIDAY the 6th, and SATURDAY the 7th Instant, Commencing Each Evening at 9 o'clock. The GAMES will be 1,000 Points up, when Mons. Carmé offers to any Gentleman 500 Points who wishes to play him. After the Game, Mons. Carmé will Show some Fancy Shots.

Admission:—Season Ticket, \$4. Single Ticket, 2.

Seats can be secured at the Office of the HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877.

### G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL.

Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

### KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,

COAL-MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. ma19

## NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PEHILLI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRK.

Bianco Villa, Pok-foo-lun, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BURNES COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

A STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapted for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 8 pleads of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of:—

Steam Engine and Boiler 16 Horse Power

Nominal, 1,280 Spindles, 12 Carding and 2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretching 80 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine, 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with Shafting and Belting Complete.

For Further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By EBERHART JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBAT."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBIE & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 28 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigger.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet: Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

## MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter: Stroke 80 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bossmers Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and TUBULAR BOILER. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturge, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.</



## Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHERIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Quays, or on Vessels, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.** Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYHEANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH-BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on responsible terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **KHIVA**, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent,

Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **CITY OF TOKIO**, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 a.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1877. ap14

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. ap1

## Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese fr. went. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1875.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen. At the "China Mail" Office.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address **MA CHUN AYIN, Manager.**

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 4, Vol. IV.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152).

Dear Stalking in China. Chinese Dictionary.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182).

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower. A Chinese Hornbook.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits." Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle. Pledge English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China. Chinese Music.

White Ants. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to G. B. EMORY, BATH, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

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## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justly, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries); as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

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Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowes, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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World's Fair, London, 1862.  
World's Fair, New York, 1863.  
World's Fair, Paris, 1867.  
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.  
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876.  
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

**PERFUMERY.**  
**J. & E. ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE and other SACHEET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW. DEE, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.**  
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.  
Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.  
**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London.  
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.  
22ap76 8

**ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.**  
The most effectual remedy will be found to be  
**Datura Tatula,**  
Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by  
**SAVORY & MOORE,**  
149, New Bond Street, London, and sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.  
17jun76 9

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**  
NEWS AGENT, &c.  
4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorised to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE**  
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.  
Full Directions for Use in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.  
**CAUTION.**—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.  
Agents for—  
Hongkong, Messrs. Watson & Co.,  
Shanghai, Messrs. Watson & Co.,  
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,  
107, Southwark Street, London, S.E.  
22ap76 52t 3mr77 10t76

**THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.**  
This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in regaining the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nervous substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of the Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Hysteria, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; thereby a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anorectic, cadaverous, and semivital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the operation of the human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting any of those morbid conditions which are the result of the Phosphodyne. 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## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR BATAVIA &amp; SAMARANG.

The British Bark  
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLL,"  
Capt. McNair, will load here  
for the above Ports, and will  
have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

AIDEN BESSE, American barque, Captain  
S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.  
MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain  
David Plummer.—Stemson & Co.

ROSENA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.  
C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.  
Tozer.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

WINDERMERE, British ship, Capt. Mann.  
—Meyer & Co.  
IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Werten-  
veld.—Order.

ROSSETTA McNEIL, American barque,  
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
ARCONAUT, British ship, Captain John  
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S.  
Garlock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 6, *Kring Thep*, Siamese barque,  
498, N. Dühring, Bangkok Feb. 25, Rico  
and Teakwood.—Stemson & Co.

April 7, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer,  
1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon April 2, Rico.—  
H. Klee & Co.

April 7, *Douglas*, British steamer, 864,  
Geo. D. Pitman, Foochow April 4, Amoy 5,  
and Swatow 6, General.—Douglas Lapraik  
& Co.

April 7, *Bua Pan*, Siamese ship, 575, A.  
H. Möller, Bangkok March 7, Rico.—  
Kie's Tye Loong.

April 7, *Nyassa*, British ship, 799,  
Garlock, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Feb. 21,  
Coal.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 8, *Teking Tseing*, for a Cruise.  
1, *San Lorenzo*, for Manila.  
1, *Iravaddy*, for Shanghai.  
1, *Benary*, for Foochow.  
1, *Rajasthanian*, for Bangkok.  
1, *Lima*, for Talanloo.

## CLEARED.

*Elitida*, for Takow.  
*Glaucus*, for Shanghai.  
*Albatross*, for Hamburg.  
*Montgomeryshire*, for Amoy.  
*Taitan*, for Coast Ports.  
*Caribbrooke*, for Singapore.  
*Agamemnon*, for London, &c.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Mr Tong  
King Sing, and 72 Chinese.  
Per *Montgomeryshire*, from Saigon, 29  
Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Iravaddy*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs  
Johnson and servant, Prince Montevoro  
and servant, Prince Liechtenstein and  
servant, Messrs A. André and servant, K.  
Krebs and servant, A. R. Watson, J. B.  
Watson, Mr and Mrs Louvier, Dr. Hue  
and servant, Messrs J. P. Struthers, R. S.  
Allen, W. Corey, Gilbert, Paters and  
servant, and Nielsen.—From Marseilles, Mrs  
Beasley and 2 children, Mrs Sillem, Miss  
Fabre, Messrs Gilman, Young, Laidrich,  
Beasley, Howie and Rowley.  
Per *Benary*, for Foochow, 2 Chinese.  
Per *Rajasthanian*, for Bangkok, 2  
Europeans and 41 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Glaucus*, for Shanghai, 5 Europeans  
and 30 Chinese.  
Per *Taitan*, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans  
and 100 Chinese.  
Per *Caribbrooke*, for Singapore, 679 Chi-  
nese.  
Per *Agamemnon*, 10 Cabin, 817 Chinese,  
and 2 Distressed Seamen.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Nyassa* reports: Fine  
weather throughout.  
The British steamer *Montgomeryshire* re-  
ports: Experienced moderate monsoon all  
the way. Arriving at Green Island last  
night at 10 p.m.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:  
From Foochow to Amoy and Swatow had  
moderate N.E. wind and fine weather.  
Swatow to Hongkong light variable winds  
and fine weather. In Foochow.—H.M.S.  
*Morquillo*, and S.S. *Locking*, Passed S.S.  
*Yuen* and *Namoo* in River Min  
bound up. In Amoy.—H.M.S. *Nassau*  
and *Lily*, and *Suez Forwarder*, *Megay*, and  
*Cheong Hook Kian*. In Swatow.—S.S.  
*Glenlyon*, *Chofa*, and *Yoonow*. Passed  
the S. S. *Columbian* off Cape of Good Hope  
bound in to Swatow.

## CARGO.

Per *Belgia*, sailed 3rd April, 1877.—For  
Yokohama, 2,088 bags Sugar, 6 coils Wire  
Rope, 610 pieces Iron, 50 boxes Tin Plates,  
33 flats Tin, 324 pkgs. Merchandise, and  
15 boxes Treasure (valued at \$60,000). For  
S.S. *Yamaguchi*, 5,985 bags Sugar, 22,849  
bags Rice, 101 bags Coffee, 25 bags Pepper,  
336 pkgs. Tea 30 pkgs. Feathers, 55 boxes  
Prepared Opium, 100 rolls Matting, 1,020  
Empty Galkiliver Flasks, and 2,247 pkgs.  
Merchandise. For New York, 145 boxes  
Raw Silk, 8 cases Merchandise, and 81  
cases Chinaware.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—  
Per *CARRISBROOKE*, at 9 a.m. To-  
morrow, the 8th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—  
Per *BARON DE MELA*, at 3.30 p.m., on  
Wednesday, the 11th inst.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 10:—

Goods per *Iravaddy* undelivered after  
Noon, subject to rent and landing  
charges.

WEDNESDAY, April 11:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.

THURSDAY, April 12:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's  
Road East.

FRIDAY, April 13:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, April 14:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, April 20:—

*Teresa* leaves for Manila on or about this  
date.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. E.  
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. On the  
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—  
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and  
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the  
Second and Fourth Sundays in each  
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning  
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all  
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and  
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,  
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning  
Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon  
and Celebration of Holy Communion  
every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lemont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-  
nesdays at 8 p.m., Evening Prayer  
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-  
ture.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-  
ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Taitan leaves for Coast Ports  
and Formosa.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

## FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

## IMPORTERS

## OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

## MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

## OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.30 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

We draw the attention of bankers and  
foreign merchants in this Colony to the  
circular from the Chinese community of  
Hongkong, in regard to the currency  
question, which is advertised in another  
column. Special attention seems to be  
directed to coinage and currency matters  
now in every part of the Far East, and  
it is to be hoped that something good  
will result from it. Certain it is that it  
would be almost impossible for a currency  
to be in a more muddled or unsatisfac-  
tory state than the one in this quarter  
of the globe is at the present moment.

We all natives and foreigners in every  
path of business, feel the evil more or  
less, and it is not very difficult to un-  
derstand that a trade clogged in the most  
important part of its machinery labours  
under a very serious disadvantage, and  
is liable to become entirely disarranged.  
The circular would perhaps have carried  
additional weight if it had been signed  
by some of the leading Chinese mer-  
chants, or by some one on their behalf,  
but still there is no reason whatever to  
doubt its authenticity. The Chinese  
community, then, have appealed to the  
foreign merchants here to consider with  
them the all-important currency question.  
In doing this they have adopted a course  
of action in which it is very desirable  
they should be encouraged. To state  
their grievances openly and in print, and  
to invite a careful consideration of them

on the part of foreigners, is a far better  
and more desirable mode of proceeding  
than the formation of combinations  
in private among themselves, and  
the sudden announcement that they are  
prepared to transact business in future  
only under certain conditions which  
they specify. We think foreign mer-  
chants will do well to take some  
notice of this circular, even if it be not  
deemed expedient to call a public meet-  
ing on the question. The circular is not  
a model of English composition, and we  
fear any one not possessing some previous  
knowledge of the question would be ter-  
ribly puzzled to know what it is all  
about. The grievances complained of,  
however, are by no means new to for-  
eigners here, and the majority of them,  
no doubt, have already a pretty clear  
comprehension of the difficulty. In ef-  
fect, the circular states that the Chinese  
merchants here cannot pay away to the  
foreign firms in Hongkong currency  
which they receive from the native  
traders who carry on business directly  
with the consumers and others in the interior  
of the country. This seems to be the  
only grievance set out in the circular,  
but we believe it is hardly a full expo-  
sition of the complaints of the native mer-  
chants here. They also suggest that  
"weight" is the fairest and simplest  
basis for the currency. They say that  
the arrangements that have been made  
in regard to the currency of the Ameri-  
can and Mexican dollars are not equi-  
table. They request that a basis for  
currency fair to themselves and to for-  
eign merchants should be fixed, and con-  
tend that the best for the purpose is the  
old one of "weight." The metal per se  
as opposed to the coin per se is what  
they want, be it ever so effaced, ever so  
fragmentary. These middlemen, as the  
Chinese merchants here may be termed for  
the purposes of this discussion, complain  
that they cannot in dealing with foreign  
firms, get a dollar for a dollar's worth of  
silver, or, better still, an amount of silver  
which they have been compelled to  
receive from their countrymen as equi-  
valent to a dollar, while, at the same  
time, the latter will not receive notes or  
the dollar excepting at its intrinsic value.  
Of course the assertions in the circular  
that traders from other parts are kept  
away from doing business in the Colony  
on account of the present state of affairs,  
and that it is responsible for the great  
dullness of trade here at present, must be  
received *cum grano sale*. If the returns  
of the Harbour Master are reliable, trade  
generally in the Colony is flourishing  
instead of "daily dwindling down."

The next point is as to a remedy.  
It seems to us that the coinage of a British  
dollar either in Hongkong or at home  
would not tend to decrease the difficulty  
unless the coin was accepted all over  
the country and the chopping of it for-  
bidden by the Chinese Government. A  
very similar difficulty is engaging the  
attention of foreigners in Yokohama at  
the present moment. Among the Japa-  
nese the yen is the only coin in circula-  
tion; while with the foreign merchants  
the Mexican is the acceptable coin, and  
the consequence is that there are a con-  
siderable number of Japanese and Chi-  
nese exchange brokers in Yokohama who  
derive a profitable business from this  
position of affairs. Chopping is a detest-  
able practice, and there never will be  
found a satisfactory excuse for it. So  
long as we have chopping we must have  
broken silver for disposal, and the prac-  
tice must be put down sooner or later if  
the present muddled state of the currency  
is to be remedied. The establishment of  
a Chinese Mint would no doubt remove  
the difficulty, but it might inaugurate  
greater ones; at all events the mercantile  
community here do not appear to be  
disposed to advocate such a course. The  
remedy proposed by the Chinese commu-  
nity is no doubt open to many grave  
objections. In the first place it would  
be a retrogressive step, placing us once  
more in the degraded position of having  
no recognised coinage. There is also  
quite enough weighing going on in all  
our monetary transactions at the present  
time without increasing those particu-  
larly nice and troublesome processes. We  
trust, however, our wise men here will  
put their heads together on the subject,  
and then we shall at least have some-  
thing proposed if not adopted for solving  
the difficulty.

firm what I wrote in my last letter,  
although differing slightly from it in the  
way it shows how Leka taxes affected the  
business of this port.

The opening of the Annamese port of  
Haiphong by the French has also inflicted  
considerable damage to this port, as a good  
deal of produce which previously was  
brought here is now sent there, on account  
of its being more readily accessible, and also  
now because the facilities there are greater  
than here, and fewer obstructions are put in  
the way of traders.

I have been told that the native merchants  
at Macao connected with Pakhoi have sent a  
deputation to the Customs authorities of  
Canton, asking for a reduction in the duties  
on junk-carried goods, to enable them to  
compete with steamers. The finer goods  
already pay considerably less than the rates  
named in the tariff, so probably the junks  
will continue to convey them, but on the  
common and heavy goods the duties are not  
very high and can scarcely be reduced suffi-  
ciently to enable the junks to compete with  
steamers, unless they are remitted altogether.  
Hongkong people have before now heard of  
this plan of allowing reduced duties on  
junk cargo, and the effect of it in the pre-  
sent case will be that the tariff duties on  
essential oils, drugs and goods of that class  
will prevent the trade in them from being  
carried on here, and will leave it at Macao,  
unless the steamer accommodation to Hong-  
kong should alter the conditions of trade so  
much as to render Macao an undesirable  
port at which to carry on that business. A  
reduction of duty on junk-carried piece goods  
would also injuriously affect steamship  
owners.

Since I wrote last I have passed up and  
down the creek several times in a sampan.  
Although the streets do not give one the  
impression of an active trade being carried  
on, the case is quite different with the creek.  
It is full of life and bustle at high water,  
but my first impression is fully confirmed,  
that it is much too small to allow of an  
extensive business being done without great  
improvements and stringent traffic regula-  
tions. The junks which are lying close in  
shore have their anchors right in the fair-  
way of the stream, and when the water is  
shallow, between the ebb and flow of the  
tides, their stocks are visible above water.

What adds greatly to the bustle of the  
creek without perhaps contributing much to  
Pakhoi as a port, are large bamboo rafts  
being poled along, loaded with a single tier  
of small baskets containing charcoal. These  
are so large that they occupy nearly the  
whole of the fairway, and proceed so slowly  
that if business increased they would re-  
quire to be prohibited from entering the  
creek at all. Moderate-sized junks enter  
the creek, but the large ones lie at the  
anchorage, and their cargoes are discharged  
and taken alongside in boats. These boats  
are very much larger than those employed  
at Hoihow, and can carry as much as those  
usually employed at Hongkong, but they are  
good sailing boats, and not merely square  
boxes propelled by yuloes. As it is, the  
creek appears to be scarcely large enough  
for the business at present transacted, as a  
number of moderate-sized junks are lying  
just outside its mouth. Two of these arrived  
a few days ago, and the ordinary small  
sampans are busily employed in landing  
their cargoes—each conveying from two to  
five bales of piece goods or Bombay cotton.

The Honghs have all a certain amount of  
godown accommodation, but taken in the  
aggregate it is not very extensive, and if  
Pakhoi is to become a depot, even on a  
restricted scale in the same sense as Hong-  
kong is a depot, the godown accommodation  
will require to be increased considerably.  
At present Pakhoi may be likened to a rail-  
way station at which goods arrive and from  
which they are despatched, but which has  
no accommodation for protracted storage.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Pakhoi.

(From a Correspondent.)

March 23, 1877.

Before leaving Hongkong I was informed  
upon what I considered good authority that  
the Duties collected at this port amounted  
annually to Taels 170,000. Since I wrote  
you last I have been informed from an  
entirely different source here that two years  
ago they amounted to over Taels 180,000,  
but that last year they had fallen to Taels  
80,000 or Taels 80,000. I do not vouch for  
the correctness of this statement in any way,  
but I enquired what was the reason for this  
great falling off, and was told that previously  
the Excessive Leka taxes on produce going  
to Canton and goods leaving that emporium  
as compared with Pakhoi had compelled  
traders to take roundabout channels to con-  
vey these wares to market. Since the procla-  
mation of the Viceroy equalising Leka taxes  
throughout Kwangtung, and which had been  
carried into effect, these roundabout chan-  
nels were no longer required and trade had  
fallen back into its natural channels, so that  
in consequence of the withdrawal of its  
adventitious advantages, Pakhoi had suffered  
from a collapse in its business. This in-  
formation derived from a Chinese source is  
possibly worthy of consideration, as it con-

firm what I wrote in my last letter,  
although differing slightly from it in the  
way it shows how Leka taxes affected the  
business of this port.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before the Hon. O. May.)  
April 7, 1877.

"IGNORANTIA LEGIS NEMINEM EXCUSAT."

Shum Wai Fung, the owner of the Kum  
Hop Hing Junk, was charged by Mr Wm.  
McLellan, a boarding officer attached to the  
Harbour Master's Department, with hav-  
ing on board a basket containing a  
quantity of loaded stink-pots. The reason  
the defendant gave was that he had never  
been to Hongkong before and that he was  
ignorant of the law. As this was a case of  
offence usually dealt with by the Harbour  
Master, the Magistrate remanded the case  
till the 9th, in order to look up the law and  
practice on the subject. The defendant was  
admitted to bail in \$25.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Leung Ahow, a chair-coolie, was charged  
with having gone into the premises of Dr.  
Denny at "Pattles" and stolen there-  
from some clothes that were set out to dry  
by a chair-coolie in Dr. Denny's employ.  
The defendant was recognised as having  
been four times in Gaol, and was now sent  
to four months' hard labour, in addition  
to a rule of bail in \$50 to appear within  
twelve months, and in default thereof to be  
recommended for deportation.

SLIGHT-OF-HAND.

Cheung Asee, a coolie, was charged with  
having gone into the shop of one Tohee  
Ahow, and abstracted therefrom a quantity  
of salt fish weighing about 1½ catties, while  
the complainant was attending to a cus-  
tomer. Two months' hard labour.

JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

Ho Aying, described as a seaman, was  
brought up for attempting to steal some  
timber deposited near the foreshore of  
the Sailors' Home. He stated that he was  
a boatman by profession, and that he  
came down only two days ago to look for  
employment. He had no friends here.  
14 days' hard labour, at the expiration  
thereof to be allowed passage money from  
the Poor Box to return to Canton.

BOARDING-HOUSE TROUBLE.

Four runners to Chinese boarding houses  
were charged by P. C. J. Sien, with having  
gone on board the S.S. *Douglas*, as abet-  
ters in the theft of some goods, and before  
the arrival of the Health Officer. Fined  
\$10 each, except the 4th defendant, as  
this was his first offence, he was fined \$5.

UNCONSCIOUSLY DRUNK.

Peter Thompson, a seaman described as  
belonging to a German barque which had  
left this morning, was charged with lying  
drunk on the road with his clothing in  
indecent disorder. Fined \$1.

UNFORTUNATE HASTE.

Ching Ahow, a shop-coolie, was brought  
up for having knocked an old man into  
the water and caused him a severe  
wound. The defendant came on board  
the Canton steamer *Kinshan* yesterday  
to take away a basket of vegetables.  
He was in great haste and knocked against  
an elderly man whose shoe was sent  
flying away. The old man turned round  
to strike the defendant with an umbrella,  
but the defendant pushed him, and he fell  
into the water. He was luckily picked up  
by some boatmen, but had incurred a severe  
cut on the ear so that he had to remain in  
Hospital. Remanded till the 11th.

Swatow.

Arrivals.—Mar. 29, *Douglas* and *Norma*  
from Hongkong; 30, *Yesso* from Coast  
Ports and Cheong Hook Kian from Saigon;  
April 1, *Glenlyon* from Shanghai; 2, *Namoo*  
from Hongkong; 4, *Taitan* and *Cheong*  
from Hongkong; and *Tientain* from Shan-  
ghai via Amoy.

Departures.—Mar. 29, *Douglas* for Coast  
Ports; 30, *Yesso* for Hongkong and Ningpo  
for Shanghai; 31, *Amoy* for Hongkong and  
Amoy; April 1, *Norma* for  
Hongkong; 2, *Namoo* for Coast Ports; 3,  
*Caribbrooke* for Singapore, Tyburnia for  
Channel; 4, *Taitan* for Hongkong, Tien-  
tain for Shanghai, and Cheong Hook Kian  
for Amoy.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamers: *Glenlyon*  
for Singapore, and *Cheong* for Shanghai.  
Sailing Vessels: *Jane*, *Woodburn* for  
Channel, *Tekli*, *Norma*, *Hammond* for  
*Cheong*, and *Anna* *Cedilla*.

The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

H. M.'s steamer *Maggie*, Commander  
Anson, which has been stationed here for  
some time, left the roads this morning  
(March 28th) for the China station and will  
call at Labuan on her way to Hongkong.

Reptiles were received by the mail yester-  
day (March 27th) to the despatch of His  
Excellency the Governor concerning Sultan  
Abdullah, Sultan Temali, and the other  
Perak Chiefs said to have been implicated  
in the murder of Mr Birch and the distur-  
bance in Perak. These reptiles amount  
very nearly to an adoption of the reason-

mondations of His Excellency, based upon  
the report of the Commission of enquiry  
into the matter, which will be remembered  
consisted of Judge Phillips, Mr Plunket  
and Mr Paul; and the result is that Sultan  
Abdullah, the Lucksamana, the Shabandar  
and the Muntri of Perak are to be deported  
from the Native States. Sultan Ismail and  
his party are to remain in exile at Johore.  
His Highness the Maharajah having under-  
taken to secure their absence from inter-  
ference in the Affairs of Perak. Yusuf is  
to be acknowledged as the native ruler of  
Perak "dum se bone gessorit," and the  
government will be carried on, under the  
advice of the Resident, in his name.

In pursuance of these intentions, Sultan  
Abdullah, the Lucksamana, the Shabandar,  
who have been residing here under super-  
vision for the last three months, were  
arrested yesterday and conveyed to H. M.  
Civil gaol for safe custody until the place  
to which they are to be deported is deter-  
mined on. Suitable allowances for their  
maintenance will be provided for out of the  
Perak revenues. The Muntri of Larut has  
also been sentenced to the same fate and will  
be shortly brought down here in custody.  
Rajah Dris and other younger chiefs will  
be allowed to return to Perak as a matter  
of clemency, upon their promise of loyalty  
and good behaviour.

In the list of passengers from Calcutta  
by the *Japan* yesterday (March 27) will  
have been noticed the name of the Hon'ble  
Major-General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B.,  
military member of the Viceroy's Council,  
and one of the most distinguished Officers  
in India, who is on his way home on leave  
via China and America. Prior to Sir Henry  
Norman's departure from Calcutta, a Fare-  
well Evening Party was given in his honour  
by the Calcutta community in the Townhall,  
and it is proposed that he shall be asked to  
sit for his portrait in England, the picture  
to be placed in the Calcutta Townhall.

(Observer.)

On the passage from Bangkok a passenger  
named Bachoon was lost overboard from  
the steamer *Ban Yong* *Song* under circum-  
stances very similar to those which occurred  
a few months ago on board the *Carrabrooke*.  
During the night Captain Darke was in-  
formed that the man was violent under an  
attack of delirium tremens, and went down  
below



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## Portfolio.

## MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toil,  
Make your mark;  
Do you delve upon the soil,  
Make your mark;  
In whatever path you go,  
In whatever place you stand—  
Moving swift or moving slow—  
Make your mark.  
Life is fleeting as a shade—  
Make your mark;  
Mark of some kind must be made—  
Make your mark.  
Make it while the arm is strong,  
In the golden hours of youth;  
Never, never make it wrong;  
Make it with the stamp of truth;  
Make your mark.

## THE LITTLE BLACK-EYED REBEL.

A little boy drove into the city, his wagon loaded down.  
With food to feed the people of the British-governed town;  
And the little black-eyed rebel, so cunning and so sly,  
Was watching for his coming from the corner of her eye.  
His face was broad and honest, his hands were brown and tough,  
The clothes he wore upon him were homespun, coarse and rough;  
But one there was who watched him, who long time lingered nigh,  
And cast at him sweet glances from the corner of her eye.  
He drove up to the market, he waited in the line—  
His apples and potatoes were fresh and fair and fine;  
But long and long he waited, and no one came to buy,  
Save the black-eyed rebel, watching from the corner of her eye.  
"Now who will buy my apples?" he shouted, long and loud;  
And, "Who wants my potatoes?" he repeated to the crowd;  
But from all the people round him came no word of reply,  
Save the black-eyed rebel, answering from the corner of her eye.  
For she knew that "neath the lining of the coat he wore that day,  
Were long letters from the husbands and the fathers far away,  
Who were fighting for the freedom that they meant to gain or die;  
And a tear like silver glistened in the corner of her eye.  
But the treasures—how to get them? 'cropt the question through her mind,  
Since keen enemies were watching for what prizes they might find;  
And she paused a while and pondered, with a pretty little sigh;  
Then resolve crept through her features, and a shrewdness fired her eye.  
So she resolutely walked up to the wagon, old and red;  
"May I have a dozen apples for a kiss?" she sweetly said;  
And the brown face flushed to scarlet, for the boy was somewhat shy,  
And he saw her laughing at him from the corner of her eye.  
"You may have them all for nothing, and more if you want," quoth he;  
"I will have them, my good fellow, but can pay for them," said she;  
And she clambered on the wagon, minding not who all were by,  
With a laugh of reckless romping in the corner of her eye.  
Clinging round his brawny neck, she clasped her fingers white and small,  
And then whispered "Quick the letters! thrust them underneath my shawl!"  
Carry back again this package, and be sure that you are spy!"  
And she sweetly smiled upon him from the corner of her eye.  
Loud the motley crowd were laughing at the strange, ungainly freak,  
And the boy was scared and panting, and so dashed he could not speak.  
And "Miss, I have good apples," a bolder lad did cry;  
But she answered, "No, I thank you," from the corner of her eye.  
With the news of loved ones absent to the dear friends would they greet,  
Searching for them who hungered for them, swift she glided through the street.  
"There is nothing worth the doing that it does not pay to try."  
Thought the little black-eyed rebel, with a twinkle in her eye.  
—Will Carleton, in Harper's.

He that will lose his friend for a jest deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.—Peller.

GUARD against that vanity which courts a compliment, or is fed by it.—Chalmers.

"Ha!" is the interjection of laughter. The difference betwixt them is very small, as consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly—in the age of a minute, in the very turning of a breath—is our mirth changed into mourning.—Fuller, *Minor Contemplations*.

THE expression, "At the Greek Calends," used to be employed by the ancients in reference to a thing that could never take place. The Greeks, in their division of the months, had no calends, which were used by the Romans only. The Roman saying was *Ad Calendas Græcorum*. It is said that the Emperor Augustus frequently used the phrase, which afterwards became a proverb.

THE expression, "Halcyon days," is often used to express a time of happiness or peace. It arose from an old superstition. The kingfisher, or halcyon, was supposed to sit upon her nest as it floated, for seven days in the winter, upon the sea, and during this time the sea was always calm.

SHY-DEGRADATION.—Nothing hurts a man more than to seem small and ignoble in his own eyes. It is the slavish feeling that degrades the slave. A base ambition makes the man that cherishes it, base. No one can despise you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. Men may lie about you, they may denounce you, they may cherish suspicions manifold, they may make your failings the target of their wit or crudity; never be alarmed; never swerve an inch from the line your judgment and conscience have marked out for you. They

can not by all their efforts take away your knowledge of yourself, the purity of your motives, the integrity of your character, and the generosity of your nature. While these are left, you are, in point of fact, unharmed. Nothing outside yourself can ever make you smaller than you are to-day. If you shall dwindle, if leanness and inability shall come to any faculty; if you shall lose what makes you an ornament to that rank and order of intelligence to which you were born, the loss will be a self-inflicted one. Self-degradation is the only degradation man can know.—Golden Rule.

AMERICAN NOTIONS.  
(Australasian.)

The Americans have done much to save the tempers of men and the dresses of women from rough treatment at the post-office windows. In the first place, private-box holders are supplied with keys which enable them to open the boxes from the outside at any time they please. "Have your letter addressed to me," said an obliging gentleman in New York, "and I can send down to the post-office to-night or to-morrow (Sunday) for it." The fact that boxes which can be opened from the outside are in use in every city of the Union and in Canada, is a proof that the system satisfies the public, and that the simple precautions taken to prevent theft are amply sufficient. When an improvement is pointed out to an American he adopts it, but in red-tape countries the application of considerable leverage power is necessary to raise closed eyelids. A practice which we might emulate with advantage, and the introduction of which would give employment to the constable at the Post-office (and to his brother on the railway platforms), upon whose hands time must at present hang heavily, is the practice of standing in line. Persons who want letters or stamps are not allowed to press round the window and fight for places. They drop into line, and each man gets to the window when his turn arrives. So fairly has the custom become established that it needs no enforcement. One drops into his place at the end of the line naturally, and looks for no advantage which shoulder power, length of arm, and brazenness of face may give him over frailty or modesty. Even suppose the number of applicants amounts to no more than three, and if two post themselves one on each side of the one who commands the clerk's attention, no notice will be taken of the applicant on the left when the turn of the next arrives, unless it be to tell him roughly to "get into line." That the post-office clerks are no politeness in Philadelphia than the same sort of public servants elsewhere in the world need not surprise anybody. It is a disappointment to travellers to find such is the case, but rudeness generally accompanies ignorance. Once the "delivery window" was asked if the Australian mail was in. He absented himself from his post for two or three minutes, and then asked us to return at 12, when somebody would be in who might know. The mail, as was discovered subsequently, were sorted in the office two hours previously. Let us hope that the Democrats are now in power, and that Mr. Tilden will visit the post-offices in March next with a new broom.

Crowds are seldom seen at the windows on railway platforms. A bar parallel with the aperture forms a lane 8 ft. wide, and the applicants must drop into line. But the fact that the pressure on the windows is never large may be thus explained—"Tickets are sold all over the city at agency offices and in the hotels. Hotels are towns in miniature. How, under such a system as prevails in the States, railways can be made to pay and the books be made to balance must be a puzzle to persons who have not travelled out of Australia, but somehow, in spite of the practice just mentioned, they do pay, and the accountants never complain. Let one quote from one of our experiences. The distance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot from the centre of Philadelphia is about two miles. Suppose the traveller wishes to set out for San Francisco. Now, it is always pleasant to book for places, dispose of luggage, &c., in advance of the hour of departure, so as to be able to bestow undivided attention, at the last, on one's friends. The plan of operations is therefore to call in at one of the agencies—the streets are crowded with them—and buy tickets for the journey right through. The traveller gives his address, so that the agent may know where to find the baggage. Subsequently an express wagon appears at the house, takes away the trunk and leaves brass checks. The owner does not see his property again, unless he wants it, until he has travelled a distance nearly as great as from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, the length of the overland telegraph.

There is a third place at which tickets are sold at small windows—the theatres. Some admirable plans for the accommodation of the public were brought under the notice of the ride teams at the time of the late international contest. The hospitable attentions which these gentlemen received at the hands of the citizens of New York and Washington included many visits to public amusements. It is now too late to speak of hospitalities, but some of the incidents of the trip deserve to be mentioned briefly, and the present is probably the most suitable opportunity that is likely to offer. First is the introduction of the Victorian five to New York. They looked for a public reception, and when the Cunard steamer entered the harbour they put on their splendid uniforms to be ready for the earliest welcome. But nobody came down to receive them. Their arrival had not been expected. They therefore packed their uniforms back in the trunks, and resumed the dress of ordinary passengers. They then went forth two of the number, as Noah sent forth the dove and the raven from the ark, to ascertain at the office of the National Rifle Association by which they were to enter the city. The couriers got up to town an hour and a half before the offices were open, and so had to stroll up and down empty Broadway to pass time. When they entered the Association offices at 9 o'clock—some credit is due to them that they found it—they found the premises in charge of a small boy. They asked for General Shaler, the president. The representative of the N.R.A. did not feel real sure where the gentleman was, but guessed he would be around about 2. Just then a tall gentleman (who turned out to be a Tribune reporter, on the watch for prey) looked up from a distant corner of the room. "Say, gentlemen, are you the Australian riflemen?" They said they were some of them. "Well, that's real nice." They became his exclusive property. He took them in charge, fed them, landed the baggage, showed them the back and finally conducted them to Creedmore, where they fell into the arms of their

brothers from New South Wales. The citizens of New York were subsequently informed through the press, of the presence of "cornstalks" and "gumstuckers." The tourists had some novel experiences at Washington. For instance, they shot at targets whose distance from the firing point had been measured with a rope where the ground was dry enough to permit measurements, but only guessed where sheets of water lay on the surface, as if the "black trash" of the sheets was too good to waste. For a time, therefore, they could not ascertain what was the matter with the elevation. They "went up," as they said in the language peculiar to the craft, 5, 10, and even 15—sufficiently high to sound the bullet clear over targets 20 ft. high before they reached the bottom of the centre square. What delayed the solution of the mystery was the circumstance that the niggers in the butts had allowed a number of ricochets as bits. Eventually they ascertained that the distance had been under-measured by 70 or 80 yards, but it cost them numerous rounds to find that out. The ground had been laid out by an officer of the United States army. He had never been in rifle butts in his life, and on the whole had made wonderfully few mistakes. The incidents occurred, but so much of what related to rifle matches is a puzzle to ordinary readers, and we must pass on. We looked on amusedly at the counsels of the Irish residents of Washington. They met to raise the means to present a prize to the best shot from Erin, but were thrown into disorder by the discovery (groundless) that two of the team had served on juries which convicted Fenians. Several exiled patriots at once proceeded to "stone-wall," until the policeman at the door looked in, and assured them on the word of the captain, whose father he knew to be a Tipperary boy, and mother to be a Derry woman, that there was not an unpopular man in the "cane." The captain was somewhat indignant to find the police of the United States so familiar with his pedigree.

But to return to the theatres. There were no special features in any of the dramatic performances of which the teams were witnesses unless we count the somewhat frequent repetition of the "Spangled Banner," which is appears to be the custom of the people, in the presence of visitors, to constantly exhort, so let me limit myself to what seemed most of the place. People, we noticed, were not allowed to squeeze one another to death at the ticket windows, but fell into line, and on one particular evening the line extended down a flight of steps into the street, and stretched 20 yards along the pavement. Those who did not choose to stand in line could get tickets from speculators who had bought up several rows of seats. The speculators are a nuisance, which the proprietors of the theatre cannot put down. They get hold sometimes of all the front rows, and won't surrender them under an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. The best part of an American theatre is the floor. The part that corresponds to the dress circle of the Melbourne theatres ranks second. The floor slopes so as to save small persons in back rows from total eclipse by big persons in front rows. In place of forms without backs, there are numbered chairs. The chairs are of cast iron, and have velvet seats. The seats fold up when not in use; and, no, though row stands close to row, room to pass can be made for persons who come in late—that is, if the people already seated are polite enough to rise and stand back in the space which was covered by the seat. Cleanliness characterises the houses, and we look down from the boxes into no uncomfortable pit. Nobody puts on evening dress, even to sit on the boxes; the furthest extent to which one goes is a black coat. White ties signify nothing, for they are worn indiscriminately in the streets, and the distinction between evening and day (they are mentioned advisedly) and day (they are mentioned advisedly) has disappeared. By this means the pretensions of gentlemen in holy orders to an exclusive style of dress have been partially wiped out. The numerals on the chairs save the public many annoyances. Nobody can "jump" anyone else's seat when the members of the audience happen to be called out to attend to important business between the acts, because everybody's ticket is in two parts, and the part he keeps entitles him to B35 all the evening. Strange to say, notwithstanding the undue facilities which these tickets afford, few people go out to refresh themselves with a draught of pure air, and the ladies, much as they must dislike it, have to endure the presence of the gentlemen through the entertainment. Even a bad band has no expelling effect; but the orchestra at Booth's Theatre played "God Save the Queen" so wretchedly that one or two Fenians were obliged to hiss, and the visitors from abroad had to cross the street for consolation. The theatres of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco—in short, of all large cities—unquestionably surpass in comfort the theatres we possess, because the grooves of staid imitation, and one regrets that common sense should be slow to spread to the Pacific. The places are most elaborately mounted, and the upholsterers supply splendid staves of furniture for the sake of the advertisement. That the Americans can't produce plays so effectively as we can I think it would be presumptuous to affirm, but this may safely be said, that few visitors were able to sit out a performance. Their hearts, possibly, had been hardened with prejudice; but when one of the characters in Robertson's "Caste" is converted into a clairvoyant, what can foreigners do but go out and complain to the police.

Colonists are familiar with the fact that businesses in the United States are not carried on, but "run." Persons run tolls, schools, public-houses. A man erects a platform at the summit of a lofty frame, to which he elevates visitors by steam on payment of one quarter dollar each, equivalent to 1s. He is then said to run an observatory. Should an intelligent American, in the course of a visit to Melbourne, notice one of the polished ornaments of the block, who comes out at a clock to dazzle the feminine eyes, of such a person he would say, "He runs his shop." Some remarks on the business were run in Philadelphia at the time of the Exhibition. A bucket of water, and a tumbler, many men successfully sold for five cents a piece. The Palace Hotel was one of the wonders of Philadelphia. It did not attract notice on account of the vastness of its site, because it was small, or on account of the easiness of the materials out of which it had been built, for they were probably not brought but picked up, but because of the moderation of the charges and the simplicity of the arrangements. Visitors to the Exhibition complained frequently of the extortionate rates, but outside of the gates refreshments could be got on reasonable terms. The terms at the Palace Hotel were as follow:—A slight repast, 25c.; a square meal, 50c.; a perfect gorge, 75c.

Every time visitors enter a bank or a broker's office to convert foreign gold into United States currency (and in a country where most things are 50 per cent. above English prices, this has to be done frequently), or the common room of an hotel (a very different apartment from the inside bars of an hotel in Melbourne), they notice an automaton telegraph instrument, from which paper tape runs intermittently all day long, and falls in coils into a waste-paper basket. If we examine the tape we find printed on it, in Roman capitals and figures, the last sales of shares and gold on the Stock Exchange; and sometimes brief messages as to the progress of an election, or other items of public news. The instrument to bankers and brokers. By the information they obtain from the tape they regulate operations in gold, public securities, &c. When we go into a bank to get a draft on London, converted into American paper, the clerk refers to the tape to ascertain the price of gold, and then begins his calculations. Perhaps before he has finished them the tape starts to run. He glances at it, and remarks "You were only just in time. Gold has dropped a half per cent." This is satisfactory to you, if not to the next customer, who waits patiently for the completion of your business. Drafts on London, Bank of England notes, and sovereigns command their full value in American gold. Bank of England notes are preferred to gold. If we did a trade with New York or San Francisco which rendered it necessary for us to remit large sums of money to the States, dollars would in the same way fetch as high a price here as they do at home. The amount of U. S. paper which \$100 will buy depends on the price of gold. Normally, it is worth 48¢ dollars, but if gold (which is always at a premium), stands at 110, then the fair equivalent is 53¢ dollars, an increase of 10 per cent. No gold coin is current in the United States east of California—it is only to be seen in the bins of bankers and brokers. All transactions (save the payment of Customs dues) are done in paper.

The telegraph instrument seems to need no attention. It stands under a glass bell, and the tape runs freely from it. Whence does it receive its inspiration? From the headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York. The central business of this vast enterprise (which has erected 70,000 miles of wire in the United States) is carried on in one of the loftiest buildings in Broadway, and the staff of operators there numbers 200 men and women. This is the place whence the information is distributed, but not where it is collected. We must follow the clue up to the Stock Exchange, in celebrated, narrow, crooked Wall-street. Mention has been made on former occasions of the recognised right of the public to enter all public buildings. Nobody dispenses orders of admission to the Capitol, or the Treasury. If we have a mind to visit these places we shall meet with no obstructions at the door. Though the Stock Exchange is not a public institution in the same sense as the Capitol (or Houses of Parliament), the public may enter as spectators whenever they please. Foreigners naturally feel diffident when they find themselves in the entrance to any place not a hotel. They venture in timidly, so as to be ready to make a graceful retreat, should any one suddenly stop them. Americans don't ask leave, but walk straight in. To whom does public property belong? In America, to the public; with us, in most cases to the heads of departments. When we step into the Stock Exchange, of course, as the object is merely to look on, and also find out the source of the information that runs so freely from the automaton telegraph machine, it is not necessary that we should mix with the brokers. Spectators therefore can only look on from the public gallery.

Before we reach our places we catch the sounds of strange uproar. The floor space is somewhat less than that of the Melbourne Town-hall. Groups of excited madmen are scattered over the room. Men shout, scream, and gesticulate. They shake their fists, or appear to do so, at one another over the heads of intermediate parties. Some one shrieks out what we imagine to be a gross insult to somebody else, and we see his words instantly noted down, to be made the basis, no doubt, of an immediate police prosecution. No articulate sounds arise from the din. Presently a lull occurs, and the persons who have been "boasting" one another like combatants in a stage quarrel, now pace the room together, laughing and jesting, and playfully tapping backs over the eyes of the persons whose backs happen to be turned to them. Thus we see the scene suddenly change from a madhouse to a playground. Before, however, anyone has had half a minute's time to recover breath, an idea suddenly strikes some one, as an inspiration seizes a Moravian elder, and he makes a loud exclamation. He is instantly surrounded. He shouts at the top of his voice, his words are hurled back in his teeth, and enemies on the circumference of the ring make frantic rushes at him with two fingers. This eruption lasts about two minutes. Then when they have all become hoarse and weary, somebody jots something down, and quiet is restored, to be followed speedily by a fresh outbreak in a new quarter. The groups constantly change. One of them grows rapidly by accretions from its neighbours, till it covers half the floor, and then as rapidly dissolves into fragments. They have motions like the whirls in the pool below Niagara. This is the way, then, in which the business of the nation is transacted, and it is amidst an uproar such as once occurred at Ephesus that the values of the public securities are determined. The outcome of this confusion is the two or three long tables of figures, accompanied by a lucid commentary, which appear next day in the papers. But it is not from chaos such as we have looked down upon that the telegraph operator collects his items. At stated hours the president enters by a door at the remote end of the hall, and ascends the judicial bench. We hope he has come to put an end to the tumult, and from severely on the assembly he benedicted another. He ran on the desk with an auctioneer's hammer, and collects an audience. He then begins to call over the list quickly, and brings down the hammer at measured intervals. The blank column on the black-board is rapidly filled up with chalk marks. Every time the president taps an officer holds him noise down the

transaction on a slate, and then manipulates the key of a telegraph instrument. Messages now follow one another speedily along the wires to the Broadway office, thence to be sent off to brokers' offices and banks and hotels, not only in New York, but in the distant cities of Philadelphia, Boston, &c. If we had one eye in the bank of Philadelphia, where we lately sold our drafts, we should see that the president had scarcely begun to rap the tape began to run from the automaton. But what the president says we cannot hear. He adds to the din, does not quell it. The groups take little notice of him, but continue their gyrations round the room. A spectator close to us asks who the president is, and what he is about. We see that we are among strangers, and need not seek information. Not many years ago the Stock Exchange was the scene of much excitement. Who would not wish to have been present on the day when the notorious Jim Fisk came down to sweep the market bare of gold? This happened in the midst of the war, when the price of gold stood at 160 (or thereabouts). Gold was terribly scarce, and Fisk wanted to lay his hands on the little that was left. To a bold, reckless man the opportunity had come to paralyse trade and make a tremendous fortune. Quotations rose like the pulse of a man suddenly smitten with fever. Fisk bid the top price for a million's worth. It was sold to him, and he wanted more. The sellers, an eminent firm of brokers, told him he could have five millions worth. He had been trapped. The Government, to avert a public calamity, had authorised an advance from the national treasury. Gold dropped as rapidly as it had risen, and was soon down 40 per cent. Fisk repudiated the purchase, and had to run for his life. To the bankers, as has been said, the automaton telegraph has become indispensable. From the frequent references which are made to the tape in hotels, we should imagine that it is indispensable to the public too. For the use of the machine, bankers and others pay a subscription at the rate of \$5 a month. The telegraph company lets instruments out, and keeps them in repair. "Some day soon, when the service-ability of these automata is realised, we may see them in common use in Victoria, and the operations of the Melbourne, Balaarat, and Sandhurst share markets printed from hour to hour. For ordinary public telegrams Morse's system is the one in common use in the United States, but on some lines machines are employed which print the messages on tape in capital letters. They can print at the rate of 60 words a minute, which is double the speed attained by a fast penman. The operator sits before an instrument which has a keyboard like a miniature piano, and plays over the letters of the words he has to transmit. He employs the fingers of both hands, but of course only one note must be depressed at a time. Most of the despatches from Washington to the New York press are printed by means of this machine, and set up from the tape by the printer. For ordinary purposes the system is not so suitable as Morse's, on account of the delicacy of the apparatus which has to be employed, and its consequent liability to get out of order. The Am—can use a third system—the automaton telegraph. The messages are transmitted by hand from English characters translated by hand from the telegraph into Morse's lines and dots, and the translation inserted into the transmitter. The marks are faithfully taken up by the machine; indeed no mistakes can occur in the transmission. The object of this system is to lessen the number of mistakes, but accuracy is obtained at the sacrifice of time, for the message has to be written out twice in place of once. At present business mostly flows in the same channels as it does with us. That mistakes happen frequently need not be doubted. Messages addressed to "W. Patterson" are sometimes delivered to "W. Potts and Son."

SENSATIONS OF STARVING.  
For the first time through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are perhaps more acute than in the remaining stages—he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread and other substantial, but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the early stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel of food he swallows it with a wolfish avidity; but five minutes after his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is crawling and feeding upon every foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his color is sallow pale, and his eyes wild, glassy, and cannibalish. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food; the legs for weakness refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy—the ghosts of well-remembered dinners pass in hideous processions through the mind. The seventh day comes, bringing increasing lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang lifeless, the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not caught. The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne; yet his inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it, if it can be saved without a task upon bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile; the next, he is endowed with unnatural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him, he dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds his new and sudden impulses.

A CERTAIN cavalry regiment, stationed no more than fifty miles from the metropolis, gave some athletic sports the other day, and among the amusements provided was a donkey race. The neighboring country was secured for the patient, but stubborn mule, and a large number of entries was the result. The riders wore their spurs, and bare-backed steeds were the order of the day. The flag was lowered to a capital start, as the sporting papers say, and the laughter was loud and long at the figure cut by some of the competitors. At last one ass, evidently a good ass, broke away from the rest, and appeared to be winning hands down, in a canter. The cheering was tremendous; the betting was five to one and no takers. He neared the winning post—a distance of at least forty yards separating him from the second mule. His rider, secure of success, as he thought, determined to do the last two yards in style. He applied the spurs—alas, with dire effect, for the brute put his head down, kicked furiously, stopped dead short, and would not budge an inch! Not a moment was to be lost! Those who were running second and third saw their comrades' difficulty, and redoubled their efforts. Slowly but surely they came along, every stride bringing them to the goal! The excitement was intense! At last the rider of donkey number one came to the conclusion that some action ought to be taken and that at once. Should he let the prize slip from his hands, when it seemed almost within his grasp? He sprang to the ground without a moment's hesitation, and seizing his steed's tail, put it over his shoulder, and dragged the unwilling animal backward past the post! Time by Benton's chronometer, three quarters of an hour. An objection was lodged, but the decision was given in favor of the winner.

BRERETRY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen! I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for which in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLAN. To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.—ad/1977.

"I wrote wid my young marster what I nussed, w'en he want no bigger dan a buck rabbit."  
"Now, don't you know that this is going back on your color?"  
"But hisn't gwine back on my bolly, an' I don't fond for dat de fus' colo rain dat come. Long mont wash de color right outon me. I ain't takin' no chances in dis bizness, boss. I'm a gettin' ole, an' de o'er I gits de hongrier I gits—I daz for a faw!"  
"Look at me. I vote de Republican ticket, and I'm not losin' any flesh."  
"You sorter preachs round like, don't you, boss?"  
"Sometimes. Yes. Why?"  
"Caze dat's whar de fun comes in. I don't git no chance fer ter feed often no beaver hat, an' I don't eat off no plates whar dey takes up church kilekshuns in. I'm a mighty lonesome ole nigger, an' I has ter 'gingle' long de best I kin widout any congerashun at my back."  
The preacher looked at his watch, and said that he would talk some more another time, while Uncle Remus, with a serene smile upon his venerable face, went down the street singing:  
Ohi, whar shall we go w'en de great day comes,  
Wid de blowin' uv trumpets an' de bangin' uv de drums?  
How munny po' sinners will be cetch'd out late,  
An' fine no latch to de goldin gate?

MRS JONES ON PIONICS.  
Well, go to the picnic if you like. I can't hinder you. But if I were you, I wouldn't; nothing could make me. Pionics don't turn out well, according to my experience, and people don't come home as they went. I don't mean about clothes; for though it generally rains and spoils them, that isn't much. And if you like to sit in the wind and share your dinner with wasps, I don't object, though I rather have mine at a table. I'm thinking of more serious things, my dear. Not falling down mountains and breaking your bones, or tumbling out of boats and getting drowned, and all that; but, as I said before, nothing could make me go on a picnic with my steady company, if I was a gal as I was once. You never saw two young people in that relation come home from a picnic without a tiff. They start as bright as a five cent piece; she all muslin and blue ribbon, and smiles and curls; he with a fresh straw hat and nice white linen; and he carries her parasol and her shawl and her fan, and he wears a button-hole bouquet she has given him, and people say, "What a charming young couple." But see them when they get back and what a difference! All the starch is out of her dress and collar. She's cross and he's sulky. She's biting her parasol and he's swinging the basket about as if he'd like to throw it at some one's head. They look crosser then folks that have been married five years generally do, and as soon as she gets to her room she bursts into tears and wishes she was dead. There's been a quarrel and its often the end of the match.  
I can't tell why it is, but with the fatigue and the heat, and the rain and the red faces, and the things that happen, a picnic is a young people's temper more than anything else I know, and it isn't safe for a young woman to try one with her steady company unless she has enough property to be quite sure of him under any circumstances.—M. K. D., in New York Ledger.

Levi's Style of Business.—Levi, to man with second-hand coat to sell: "Do you know how much I wouldn't gif for dot goat? I gif 13 shillings." Owner: "It's worth five dollars." "Fife tollars? Shust wait till I gall my wife and doll dot we haf a lunatic in der store. Why, my goot friend, you must haf been sunstroke by der heat last summer!" And he goit for two dollars. Same man in the evening to Levi, while examining same coat: "How much for this old coat?" "Old goat? Why, dot goat was made only last week, and worn to one party." "I'll give you two dollars."

Two! Here, wife, hurry up! Put up der plinck, lock der doors. Shust tink of dot man offering me two tollars for dot goat what you bought of a great alderman yesterday for fife!"  
A CERTAIN cavalry regiment, stationed no more than fifty miles from the metropolis, gave some athletic sports the other day, and among the amusements provided was a donkey race. The neighboring country was secured for the patient, but stubborn mule, and a large number of entries was the result. The riders wore their spurs, and bare-backed steeds were the order of the day. The flag was lowered to a capital start, as the sporting papers say, and the laughter was loud and long at the figure cut by some of the competitors. At last one ass, evidently a good ass, broke away from the rest, and appeared to be winning hands down, in a canter. The cheering was tremendous; the betting was five to one and no takers. He neared the winning post—a distance of at least forty yards separating him from the second mule. His rider, secure of success, as he thought, determined to do the last two yards in style. He applied the spurs—alas, with dire effect, for the brute put his head down, kicked furiously, stopped dead short, and would not budge an inch! Not a moment was to be lost! Those who were running second and third saw their comrades' difficulty, and redoubled their efforts. Slowly but surely they came along, every stride bringing them to the goal! The excitement was intense! At last the rider of donkey number one came to the conclusion that some action ought to be taken and that at once. Should he let the prize slip from his hands, when it seemed almost within his grasp? He sprang to the ground without a moment's hesitation, and seizing his steed's tail, put it over his shoulder, and dragged the unwilling animal backward past the post! Time by Benton's chronometer, three quarters of an hour. An objection was lodged, but the decision was given in favor of the winner.

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POLITICS AND COLLECTION PLATES.  
(From the Atlanta Constitution.)  
Recently a Radical, who is also a preacher, tackled old Uncle Remus on the subject of politics.  
"I understand, old man," said he, "that you are a Democrat."  
"I dunno 'bout dat, boss,"  
"Well, it comes pretty straight."  
"I know der got two sides, one whar dey call demmy cat an' de udder whar dey call Radical, but I don't bodder wid 'em w'en de wadder gits dis stiff."  
"But I hear you vote de Democratic ticket every time."  
"Yes, I do."







## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Agamemnon	4 h	Wilding	Brit. str.	1560	April 6	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	at daylight
Argyll	4 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	April 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Cleared
Bonary	4 h	Potter	Brit. str.	1119	April 4	Ah Yon	Foochow	Mails
Bombay	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	749	Mar. 27	F. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Chinabank	5 c	Scott	Brit. str.	886	April 4	Soon Cheong & Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Chinabank	5 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	769	April 6	Stensen & Co.	Coast Ports	
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	April 6	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	at daylight
Glaucus	5 h	Jackson	Brit. str.	1543	April 4	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Ironadddy	5 c	Gauvain	Feh. str.	2400	April 4	Messageries Maritimes	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Japan	5 h	Smidt	Brit. str.	1865	April 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Amoy	To-day
Montgomeryshire	3 h	Sturrock	Brit. str.	1146	April 7	H. Kier & Co.	Bangkok	at daylight
Rajasthanhar	3 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Mar. 31	Yuen Fat Hong	Swatow, Tamsui, &c.	Repairing
Saada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Taiwan	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	408	April 6	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.		
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Albatros	3 h	Koppelman	Ger. bge.	377	April 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hamburg	
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Anglo Saxon	4 c	Harrington	Brit. sh.	694	Mar. 1	Meyer & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Anna	8 c	Jessen	Ger. bge.	447	Mar. 18	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Argonaut	8 c	Anderson	Brit. sh.	1073	April 3	Meyer & Co.		
Beethoven	4 c	Haje	Ger. bge.	320	Mar. 26	Melchers & Co.		
Belle of Oregon	4 c	Merriman	Amer. bge.	1168	Feb. 9	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	
Breima	8 c	Flampe	Ger. bge.	380	Mar. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Carl	8 c	Hansen	Ger. bge.	215	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		Co'stan Dock
Carmen	4 c	Coloma	Span. bge.	200	April 6	Brandao & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Span. sch.	200	April 1	Stensen & Co.		
Chow Sze	2 h	Stelmeyer	Amer. sch.	465	April 1	Insurance Company		
Cocoon	8 c	Vincent	Ger. bge.	230	Mar. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Billie	4 c	Winters	Ger. bge.	685	Mar. 20	Chinese		
Forchow	2 h	Hochreuter	Siam. bge.	800	Feb. 1	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Forward	4 c	Vandervord	Amer. bge.	750	Feb. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Feb. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Havilah	8 c	Garthly	Brit. bge.	473	April 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hydra	8 c	Dest	Ger. bge.	785	Mar. 27	Stensen & Co.		
Kronprinzessin	8 c	Hansen	Dan. bge.	343	Mar. 14	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Nantain	
Krung Thep	2 h	Dithrigen	Siam. bge.	488	April 6	Stensen & Co.		
Lima	4 c	Ellerbroth	Ger. bge.	885	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.	Taiwanfoo	Cleared
Lotterer	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 18	Insurance Cos.		
Marquis of Argyll	4 c	McNair	Brit. bge.	606	Mar. 28	Chinese		
May Goodell	2 h	Amos	Amer. sh.	761	April 4	Order		
McNear	4 c	Taylor	Amer. sh.	1800	Jan. 31	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Mount Lebanon	2 h	Hall	Brit. sm. sc.	580	Mar. 20	Rozario & Co.	Oregon	
Myrtle Belle	3 h	Plumer	Amer. sh.	705	Feb. 27	Stensen & Co.	New York	
Norseman	2 h	Tarek	Siam. sh.	711	Mar. 28	Tak Mee		
Nuevo Constante	2 h	Uriarte	Span. sch.	204	April 2	Remedios & Co.	Manila	Co'stan Dock
Pato	1 h	Slocum	Brit. sch.	65	Mar. 14	Master		Co'stan Dock
Rosetta McNeil	1 h	Hansen	Amer. bge.	611	Mar. 25	Order		
Rosina	5 c	Hansen	Am. sm. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rurik	5 c	Bergelung	Russ. bge.	830	Mar. 25	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Teres	1 h	Cebada	Span. bge.	251	Mar. 31	Stensen & Co.		
Uziah	3 h	Harnden	Brit. sch.	219	Mar. 27	Wieler & Co.		
Young Siam	2 h	Benedictsen	Siam. sh.	701	April 2	Kin-tye-joong		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Vicent MacDuff	Wright	Brit. sm. sc.	269	Mar. 31	Borneo Company, Limited			

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	6	700	Mar. 31	E. O. Matthews
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	.....	.....	April 5	T. E. Smith
Marques de la Victoria	N.W.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Borras
Mecenas	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	.....	.....	Feb. 23	Rapello
Tejo	Novelly Works	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fai Wan	.....	.....	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Iehang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Carg.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Latin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefevour	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. & C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotung	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-yul	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lun Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	8	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	6	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tohing-tung	180	6	60	Bossard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	180	Lam Man Wo

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 31, 1877.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Europe	for Shanghai
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
J. Kromer	German schooner
J. Phillips	British barque
Monquito	British gunboat
Taiwan	for Hongkong

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 30, 1877.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Agamemnon	for London
Djemnah	French
Fusayama	Chinese
Gedong	British

## MERCHANT SHIPS.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Hanyang	British
Hoon Maru	American
Honan	Chinese
Kiwayden	Chinese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-tien	Chinese
Kiang-wa	Chinese
Lee Yuen	Chinese
London Castle	British
Nanking	American
Pelho	French
Salido Maru	Japanese
Sereburg	Chinese

## MERCHANT SHIPS.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Tuneli	British
Yangtze	British
Agata	American barque
Almatia	American barque
Chitty Sark	British ship
Emulation	British barque
Haydn Brown	for New York
J. R. Worcester	British ship
Lulu	American schooner
Spinaway	British barque

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Lulu	American schooner
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## MERCHANT SHIPS.

Vessel's Name.	Destination.
Cyclop	German gunboat
Schoi	Russian gunboat
Surprise	French gunboat

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 7, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Lowest.

Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Am. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 80 80

" Steak, 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 60

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 230

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 170

" Leg, 180 170

" Shoulder, 180 120

" Liver, 180 120

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 80

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 180 140

" Corned, 180 120

" Leg, 150 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheeps' Head and Feet, set 340 320

" Heart, 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

Sucking Pigs, 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

## Poultry.

Osons, catty 220 200

Ducks, catty 180 120

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 80

" Duck, 100 80

" Salt, 120 80

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 850 800

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00

Pigeons, each 160 150

Quail, 100 90

Rabbits, 800 500

Snipe, 120 110

Teal, 850 250

Turkeys, Cook, catty 700 650

" Hen, 450 400

Wild Duck, each 450 400

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300

Bream, catty 100 90

Carp, 80 70

Codfish, Salt, lb. 150 100

Crabs, catty 160 120

Cuttle Fish, 80 70

Dace, 100 90

Eels, Congor, 80 60

File Fish, 60 50

Fresh Fish, Large, 180 120

" Small, 80 80

Frog, 250 250

Garoupa, 250 240

Herrings, 70 60

" smoked, box \$1.00

Live Fish, catty 140 120

Lobsters, 80 70

Macarel, 50 40

Mango Fish, 160 100

Mullet, 100 90

Oysters, 140 130

Parrot Fish, 140 130

Perch, 80 70

Pomfret, 160 140

Prawns, 160 130

Ray, 160 140

Rosh, 160 100

Rock Fish, 130 120

Salmon, Canton, 80 70

Salt Fish, 120 100

Shark, young, 70 60

Shrimps, 70 60